JULY, 1786. THE NUMB. 2930.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1786.

LONDON, *March* 28.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY.

THE houſe having yeſterday reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole houſe, Mr. *Jenkinſon* roſe to make a propoſition relative to the Newfoundland trade and fiſhery, reſpecting which a bill had been brought in laſt ſeſſion, and had proceeded ſo far as the ſecond reading, but if the committee were diſpoſed to hear him he ſaid he would explain to them the principles on which his opinion on the ſubject was founded, and ſtate the general ſyſtem of regulations that appeared to him neceſſary to be laid down and eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of the Newfoundland trade and fiſhery. There being a general cry of hear! hear! Mr. Jenkinſon proceeded to ſtate in the firſt place, the importance of the trade to this country, next the means moſt likely to encourage and ſupport it, and laſtly the ſituation of it, compared with that of thoſe foreign powers with whom we had to conteſt in reſpect to the fiſheries. He began by declaring, that the meaſures purſued laſt year in reſpect to the Weſt-Indies had proved, that under due regulations our commerce with that quarter of the world had grown and encreaſed conſiderably, ſince the ſeparation between Great Britain and the United States of America, and there was every reaſon to believe our Newfoundland trade and fiſhery, when properly conducted, would prove equally ſucceſsful. The accounts of laſt year evinced that the gain upon that trade to this country amounted at leaſt to 500,000 l. annually, and that we ſent our Britiſh commodities, and brought home ſpecie or bills, for the fiſh we ſold to the Mediterranean, Portugueſe, and other foreign markets. The number of ſhips and veſſels employed in carrying on the trade, he ſtated to be upwards of 450, in the manning of which 10,000 ſeamen were engaged. This therefore proved that the Newfoundland trade was not only a moſt valuable branch of our commerce, but a conſiderable ſource of naval ſtrength, ſince it kept 10,000 ſeamen always ready, whenever the exigency of public affairs ſhould require their ſervice. Ireland alſo was, he was perſuaded, a conſiderable gainer, as ſhe ſupplied Newfoundland with all her ſalted proviſions, the intercourſe with the United States having been entirely cut off. Having ſtated theſe facts, in order to manifeſt the great importance of the object, he ſaid he would juſt ſtate the principles on which he thought moſt adviſeable to regulate the Newfoundland fiſhery in future, the moſt eſſential of which was to preſerve it entirely a Britiſh fiſhery, and this could only be done by confining it to Britiſh ſhips, navigated from Great Britain, and by no means to ſuffer any ſtationary ſettlement to be made on the iſland of Newfoundland. If a colony were to be ſettled there, Mr. Jenkinſon obſerved, courts of judicature muſt be inſtituted, and a civil government eſtabliſhed, the obvious conſequences of which would be the loſs of the fiſheries to this country, as had been the caſe in reſpect to the New-England fiſheries. No ſooner was New-England colonized, than the colony took the fiſheries on their own coaſts into their own hands, and we loſt the fiſheries. The old policy of this country in reſpect to Newfoundland, had always been to put the fiſhery on ſuch a footing as ſhould avert this evil, and in order to do ſo the more effectually, it had been the practice to contract with the ſeamen that they ſhould be paid one part of the wages due to them for their ſervice, on the voyage outward and home again, in Great Britain, after their return home. To this he ſhould propoſe rigidly to adhere, and to ſuch other regulations reſpecting the fiſheries as were moſt likely to preſerve them Britiſh fiſheries, which end it would materially conduce to the attainment of, to make all ſtands, ſtages, ſtakes, and curing houſes, that were on the iſland, no longer the property of thoſe that erected them, than while they employed them in the buſineſs of the fiſheries, but if left, they ſhould be liable to be occupied by the firſt comers the next fiſhing ſeaſon. As emulation and the ſpirit of adventure was the ſource and vital ſpring as it were of this trade, he ſhould propoſe to hold out as many temptations for more to join in it as poſſible, and as it was a trade perfectly free and open, and in which, of courſe, any perſon who choſe it might embark, he ſhould by various ways encourage men even of ſmall fortunes and ſlender property to undertake it. This might be done by means of giving ſmall bounties to every new adventurer, and by letting it be carried on by ſhips and veſſels in which different people had ſhares. After having ſtated this circumſtantially, Mr. Jenkinſon proceeded to advert to our ſituation in reſpect to the Newfoundland fiſhery relatively compared to that of thoſe foreign powers with whom we had to conteſt in it, and it was with no ſmall ſatisfaction that he could ſay, we had a manifeſt advantage over every competitor. France had endeavoured by the moſt extravagant bounties to encourage her fiſhery trade; ſhe granted ten livres per quintal on all fiſh caught by her fiſhermen and brought into her iſlands, or into Old France. She alſo laid a high duty of five livres per quintal on all fiſh brought either into her colonies or into her kingdom by foreign veſſels. This he obſerved was manifeſtly levelled at the United States of America, and at the ſame time it ſhewed the debility of the ſtate of the French fiſheries, by evincing that the fiſh they caught did not amount to a ſufficient ſupply for themſelves at home and in their Weſt-India iſlands. If it had, France would have done as we did, laid an actual prohibition on the importation of all fiſh into their colonies in foreign veſſels. France, beſides theſe two bounties, gave a third of ten livres per quintal upon all fiſh caught by their fiſhermen and exported to foreign countries. Mr. Jenkinſon diſcanted on theſe bounties, which were extravagant almoſt to abſurdity, and proved, not only that the fiſheries of France were in a poor ſtate, but that ſhe was aware of the great importance of encouraging them as much as poſſible, and ſet no limits to the expence of doing ſo. It would, he ſaid, be our own faults, if we ſuffered our fiſheries to dwindle, and thoſe of France to out-rival us; and as one of our veſſels, from the ſuperior excellence of the utenſils employed in the fiſhery, and the ſuperior addreſs and intrepidity of our ſeamen, could catch twice as many fiſh as a French fiſhing boat, he knew of no way for them to come up with us, unleſs they debauched and enticed away our men, or got poſſeſſion of our fiſhing veſſels, and the utenſils uſed by us in the trade. He meant, therefore, to impoſe certain penalties, and provide certain regulations to prevent the ſale of any of our fiſhing veſſels, but to Britiſh fiſhers. Mr. Jenkinſon ſaid, the bounties he ſhould propoſe would amount to more than ſix or ſeven thouſand pounds, and that he ſhould not attempt to follow France in giving bounties on the export of our fiſh to foreign markets, becauſe to do that would coſt the nation one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds; a ſum ſo large that no perſon, he believed, would think it prudent to expend it in that way. Having added a few general remarks on the facts he had ſtated, he concluded with moving as a reſolution, "that it was the opinion of the committee, that "certain bounties be granted for the encouragement of the New-"foundland fiſhery."

As ſoon as the reſolution had been read by Mr. Gilbert, the chairman of the committee, Sir Grey Cooper roſe, not, he ſaid to object to the motion, but to declare his perfect concurrence in what the Right Hon. Gentleman had ſtated with all that preciſion and accuracy, the conſtant characteriſtic of a thorough knowledge of the ſubject. The bill of 1775, Sir Grey obſerved, was near expiring, and therefore he had expected that a new bill would be brought in. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he recollected, had taken a principal ſhare in preparing and conducting the exiſting bill through the Houſe, and at that time he had the benefit of the aſſiſtance of an Hon. Admiral, no longer a member of Parliament, who from long reſidence at Newfoundland, and a ſedulous inveſtigation into the nature of the fiſheries, was fully enabled to adviſe upon the ſubject. Undoubtedly, Sir Grey ſaid, the fiſheries were great and important concerns national; they deſerved every poſſible encouragement and ſupport, but moſt of all, that ancient ſtaple fiſhery of this kingdom, the fiſhery at Newfoundland; it was to be conſidered not merely as a ſource of riches and commerce, but of naval power and maritime ſtrength. He admired the magnificent queſtion lately put by a Right Hon. Gentleman in that Houſe, of "who ſhould ſet limits to the naval ſtrength of Great Britain?" The queſtion however was eaſily anſwered; the thing ſet its own limits; for it muſt be obvious to every man that it was to no purpoſe to expend vaſt ſums in building large ſhips of war, and encreaſing the number of our fleets, if we did not get men to man the ſhips with after they were built. Every means therefore of providing nurſeries for ſeamen ought to be carefully attended to by government and by that Houſe, and no means could ſurely be more certain and effectual for that purpoſe than encouraging our fiſheries.

Mr. Hopkins ſaid, he hoped when the bill to be founded on the reſolution was brought in, proper time would be allowed for thoſe who were chiefly concerned in the Newfoundland trade to make themſelves maſters of it, and conſider how far it would or would not prove injurious to their intereſts.

Captain Berkeley ſaid, he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman did not carry his ideas ſo far as to mean to enact, that thoſe who had expended ten or fifteen thouſand pounds in erecting houſes, ſtakes, and ſtages on the iſland of Newfoundland, were to be deprived of their property, and the buildings made common property, and free to the poſſeſſion of the firſt comers. If ſo, what man would venture to embark in a trade ſo manifeſtly injurious to his fortune? Mr. Berkeley produced a clauſe which he begged to ſubmit to the judgment of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and if he approved it, he ſaid, he would move it when the bill ſhould be in a committee.

Mr. Jenkinſon ſaid, that was by no means the moment to be diſcuſſing clauſes of a bill not yet before the Houſe, but he owned he had no conception of any houſes or ſtages uſed in the fiſhery coſting any thing like ten or fifteen thouſand pounds; he ſignified his determination as far as his own opinion went, that all buildings that were not actually employed in the fiſhery at the time, ſhould be free to the firſt comers.

The reſolution paſſed, and the report of it to be made this day.


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RAN away, on Sunday, the 16th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Old Centre-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, an Apprentice LAD, named Joſeph Aſheton, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward, paid by HENRY WESTON.

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Of a living ſnake in a living horſe's eye, and of other unuſual productions of animals.
Some account of a motley coloured, or pyed negro girl and mulattoe boy, exhibited before the ſociety in the month of May, 1784, for their examination, from the hiſtory given of them by their owner.
Extract of a letter on an improved ſea compaſs.

*By the Antelope Packet, Captain Kempthorne, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices.*

VIENNA, *April* 29.

WE are credibly informed, that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador has announced, that a rupture between Ruſſia and the Porte is on the eve of commencing. The laſt courier from Conſtantinople brought ſuch important diſpatches as occaſioned a council of ſtate extraordinary to be held, to which all her Majeſty's Miniſters were ſummoned. After the council broke up, a courier was diſpatched to M. Bulgakow, the Ruſſian Miniſter at Conſtatinople, with orders, it is ſuppoſed, to return immediately, without taking leave of the Grand Signior, and as ſecretly as poſſible.

A moſt atrocious murder was lately committed in the diſtrict of Piltzner. A butcher, in paſſing through a wood, found an infant in a cradle ſuſpended to a branch of a tree, with a note, requeſting whoever ſhould find the child to be careful of it, till circumſtances would permit its parents to reclaim it, and ſaying that 200 florins, left at the foot of the tree, would provide for its maintenance, and that the ſame ſum ſhould be annually depoſited there. After poſſeſſing himſelf of the money, this monſter of cruelty murdered the child, and cutting the body into pieces, gave them to be eaten by his own dogs. Heaven would not permit ſo horrid an act to remain concealed. Upon the unnatural villain's ſtopping at the next public houſe, in the preſence of many people, the two dogs diſcharged all the bony parts of the innocent victim, as the fingers, teeth, &c. in conſequence of which the murderer was immediately ſeized and ſecured in priſon.

LONDON, *May* 4.

A letter from Frankfort, dated April 17, ſays, 'We have received accounts from Naples, that on the 9th of March a ſevere earthquake happened again in Sicily, which had deſtroyed the whole diſtrict of Patti, beſides a great part of Melazzo, and all the new building at Meſſina.'

*Extract of a letter from Algiers, via Gibraltar, March* 29.

"The infectious diſorder with which this city had been ſo long afflicted, is at length happily ceaſed. The Dey loſt four children, among whom was Muſtapha Doley, a youth about ſixteen years old, of very promiſing parts. They continue to rebuild ſuch places as were damaged during the late ſiege, and to ſtrengthen the city on the ſea ſide with additional fortifications, the regency have ſtill diſputes with ſome naval powers."

*May* 10. By accounts from Conſtantinople, we learn that the ſame ferment ſtill reigns among the people, who are very violent in favor of Sultan Selim; and indeed it is gone ſo far, that the young Prince's conduct towards the Grand Signior, his uncle, is ſuch as would no doubt incur his indignation, if any thing could rouſe him from his lethargy; or probably he may fear the enthuſiaſm of the people in favor of his young nephew: In ſhort, thoſe who are well acquainted with the genius of the Turkiſh nation ſeem to think the ſtorm will ſoon burſt.

The American Miniſter flatly denies the charge of his being paid through the medium of the French Ambaſſador, as ſtated by Lord George Gordon, and challenges his Lordſhip, Mr. Grant, Mr. Tufts, Mr. Gray, and all the reſt of mankind, to lay before the public whatever intelligence, evidence, or colour of ſuſpicion which they have, or ſuppoſe, pretend, or imagine they have, to the contrary.

A letter from a gentleman at Madrid to a merchant in this city has the following article: The Dey of Algiers has already broke the truce with us; his cruizers ſtop almoſt every veſſel they meet with, and though they do not take them they generally plunder them of the principal part of their cargo, as they do the ſhips of every other power, except thoſe of your nation; but the Britiſh arms ſtrike terror to them, and make them fearful of offending. A complaint of their depredations is come from the merchants at Cadiz and other ports, which has been laid before the King and Council: What ſteps they intend to take is not known. The Americans, whom we had prevailed on to ſupply us with corn and flour, will no longer venture to come to any of our ports, as three of their ſhips have already been taken, and the crews are now in ſlavery.

*May* 11. A Dublin paper of May 5, has the following article: A gentleman who had been long at Baldivia, in South-America, lately arrived in this city (Mr. Mahon, a naturalized Spaniard) aſſerts, that when he left Cadiz on the 7th of April laſt, accounts were received there from the coaſt of Chili, that the native inhabitants were in commotion at Conception, Coquimbo, Villarica, St. Jago, and Imperial; that they continued the exceſſes of 1771, and murdered, without diſtinction, Spaniard, Negro and Indian. They add further, that the governor of Lima was defeated, and ſlain in the valley of Araves, while a large body of Chileſe beſieged Baldivia. This is attributed to emiſſaries from North-America.

*Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April* 6.

"The Moors have left viſiting this place, for what reaſon we are not yet acquainted; however, it is a misfortune to the inhabitants here, becauſe proviſions are hereby very ſcarce, and conſequently very dear; however, the governor has taken care that the garriſon ſhall not want, they have plenty of ſtores, and the ſhips that run in for protection generally leave ſome freſh proviſions. It is expected that the governor will go to England this ſummer. The Mediterranean now ſwarms with pirates, and they are daily increaſing, ſo that trade is almoſt at a ſtand. A fleet of Portugueſe men of war are put in here to gain intelligence, they expect to be joined by ſeveral more, but at preſent it is not ſufficient for to drive the Barbarians into their ports."

*Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, April* 24.

"The late troubles are now happily at an end, yet the Grand Signior has not been ſeen in public ſince, which gives riſe to a variety of reports: Among others, it is ſaid, he is about to reſign the Imperial diadem, which in this country is no other than a prelude to a premature death: His fate is the more regretted by many, as he has ſwayed the ſceptre with uncommon moderation."

*May* 26. Two Spaniſh frigates are arrived at Cadiz from Liſbon, with two millions of dollars, out of the San Pedro Alcantara, which already exceeds 390,000 of dollars.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 27.

*Naturalization of American Ships.*

*The Lord Advocate for Scotland* moved for leave to bring in a bill for entitling two ſhips, built in America, to the privileges of ſuch as are built in Great-Britain.

*Mr. Jenkinſon* objected to the motion, as eſtabliſhing a precedent altogether incompatible with the general operations of the navigation laws. He knew no nation or people on earth who were not entitled, at leaſt, to equal indulgence. And he objected to the bill on this obvious principle, that this country was not by any means under the leaſt obligation to confer any ſuch favour on the Americans.

*Lord Advocate* admitted, that theſe ſhips were built in America, but alledged, that moſt of the materials were the production of this country. And added, that the owners had built them on the faith of the royal declaration. He went a great length in the ſtatement of theſe particulars.

Mr. O. Thornton, Mr. Dempſter, and others, had a ſhare of the converſation; when the ſtrangers were ordered to clear the gallery, and a compromiſe took place.

*Extract of a letter from New-York, March* 31.

"Preſident Hancock has lately made a propoſal, which is now under conſideration, viz. to propoſe to all the United States, the adoption of a tontine, for immediately liquidating the reſpective debts incurred during the war, which alone can prevent the burdens falling on the nation. Foreigners are to be invited for ſubſcribers."

*May* 27. The letters brought by the laſt courier from Berlin, ſay, that the King of Pruſſia had been extremely ill on the 19th and 20th of laſt month; the 21ſt, in order to try what ſtrength he had left, he took an hour's ride and would accept of no aſſiſtance in coming off his horſe and getting to his apartment. But notwithſtanding this effort, the health of this great man is in the moſt critical ſtate. It is even feared, that a dropſy is already formed.

Another event, which involves conſiderations and intereſts of no leſs importance is alſo reported. It has been mentioned for two or three days paſt, that the Elector of Bavaria is again fallen ill, a circumſtance highly intereſting, from the revolutions which the death of this Prince muſt neceſſarily produce in Europe.

June 6. The negociators for peace between the Algerines and Americans have returned, without having effected their purpoſe, and even without any hopes of ſucceſs. M. Lom remains at Carthagena, and M. de Randal is arrived at Madrid.

*June* 8. Yeſterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, died at his houſe at Sion, in the 74th year of his age, the moſt noble Hugh duke and earl of Northumberland, earl Percy, baron Warkworth and Louvaine, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the counties of Middleſex and Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and baronet; who, with a moſt princely fortune, ſuſtained his exalted rank through life with the greateſt dignity, generoſity and ſplendor, and will ever be conſidered as one of the firſt characters of the age, of which he conſtituted ſo diſtinguiſhed an ornament. His grace's extenſive charities to the poor, his conſtant encouragement of literature and the polite arts, and his generous patronage of every kind of merit, make his death truly a public loſs, and will cauſe it to be long and ſincerely lamented.

By an order of council, dated February 15, 1786, purſuant to the powers contained in an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament (and further continued by an act paſſed the preſent ſeſſion, to April 5, 1787) for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the ſubjects of Great-Britain and the inhabitants of the United States of America, it is directed, That rice, the produce of the United States aforeſaid, imported directly from thence, ſince January 1, 1786, into any of the ports of this kingdom, and until further orders, may, on the importer's paying down the old ſubſidy, and giving bond for the payment of the remainder of the duties due thereon within eighteen months, be houſed under the King's locks in warehouſes appointed for that purpoſe.---But ſuch rice, being imported in manner and during the time aforeſaid, into the ports of London, Briſtol, Portſmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Falmouth, Pool, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, the importer may enter into bond for the payment of all the duties to which ſuch rice is ſubject; and if exported from thence, the bonds to be diſcharged, as is done with bonds for ſecuring the duties on tobacco.---And by a further order of council, the above regulations, &c. are extended to January 1, 1787, except previouſly counter-ordered.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, June* 1.

"The Cardinal's examination and enlargement being a matter that not only intereſts Paris but all Europe, I would be to blame were I to neglect giving a circumſtantial detail of what took place on the occaſion.

"On the 19th of May, at eleven o'clock at night, Madam de la Motte and Madamoiſelle Oliva were transferred from the Baſtile to the public priſon; Villette was alſo brought thither loaded with irons. The day following at four in the morning, Sergent and Regnaut, tipſtaffs, went to the Baſtile for the immortal Comte de Caglioſtro; they put him into a hackney coach, and brought him to the Court-houſe, le Palais, Caglioſtro was in green embroidered with gold, his hair dreſſed *a la charolois*, hung down on his ſhoulders, and was tied at the end with an enormous bunch of party coloured ribbon; he wore very little powder. The Comte ſeemed perfectly compoſed; he was even ſeen laughing with the myrmidons of the law. He is a ſhort, well ſet man, about 5 feet 3 inches high. The Cardinal came in the Governor's coach at 6 o'clock, the blinds were up; the King's Lieutenant got out firſt, M. de L'unai followed him, they both handed his eminence out of the coach. The Prelate was dreſſed in a purple caſſock, and cloak lined with red, a cap and ſtockings of the ſame colour, he wore the enſign of the order of the Holy Ghoſt, he looked feeble, and leaned very much on his cane; he ſaluted the few people, about forty, that were in the Court. Horror was depicted in his countenance, and his eyes, full of tears, were ready to let them drop at every ſtep he made. Regnaut, the tipſtaff, met the Governor and Lieutenant at the top of the ſtair caſe, and told the Cardinal that he might ſpeak to his counſel M. de Bonniers, for about four minutes before he appeared in preſence of his Judges. Villette was examined firſt, and ſtaid in court until about eleven. After him Madame de la Motte was called; this ungovernable female appeared with the greateſt *ſang froid* before the auguſt tribunal, ſole diſpoſer of her own deſtiny. Madamoiſelle Oliva was then called in, and after her the celebrated Comte. The two laſt were interrogated at the bar of the Court, but Madame de la Motte, and Villette underwent their trial ſeated on the ſellata (or ſtool on which great criminals ſit) the Cardinal was the laſt that appeared. His Eminence was ſhewn into the advocates bench, where there was an arm chair placed for him. The firſt Preſident informed him he was free to ſit, if he thought proper. The Prince thanked the Magiſtrate, and told him that he was not fatigued, and that the bench that was behind him would be ſufficient, if he found himſelf indiſpoſed. He left the Court at four in the afternoon, after having remained an hour and a half before his judges. When his eminence came out, a numerous audience ſhouted applauſe, and he then ſaw by himſelf that the nation was not againſt him. The Court immediately broke up. The Prelate was reconducted with Caglioſtro to the Baſtile, where they ſlept, the others remaining in the public priſon. In ſhort, yeſterday, the 31ſt of May, the Cardinal's enemies found themſelves ſadly diſappointed. The Magiſtrates were all aſſembled at ſix o'clock in the morning: what with re-examining the depoſitions, and confronting of witneſſes, &c. it was half paſt ſeven o'clock in the evening before the houſe broke up; at that moment the Cardinal retired from the bar.---At five in the morning of the 31ſt, the Rohan family paid their reſpect to the Judges; they had the Prince of Conde and the Duke de Bournbon, then followed the Marechal de Soubize, the Princeſs de Marſau, Prince Ferdinand, the Duke and Dutcheſs de Mont-Baton, the Comteſſe de Brinon, the Princes de Lambeſe and de Vaudemont. After the houſe roſe, the Preſident, Ormeſſion, and M. Tiron, ſet off immediately to inform his Majeſty of the reſult of the trial. The King waited their arrival at Bagatelle. The arret was at length iſſued at three quarters after nine in the evening. The following is the tenor of it:

Monſ. le Cardinal---acquitted and diſcharged.

Madame de la Motte---to be whipped, branded on the ſhoulders, and impriſoned for life.

Madamoiſelle d'Oliva---baniſhed from Court.

Count Caglioſtro---acquitted and diſcharged.

Villete---perpetual baniſhment from the kingdom.

Le Memoire Madame de la Motte---ſuppreſſed as containing falſe calumnies.

"When this judgement was announced, the public, as if with one voice, cried out *bravo! bravo! bien juge! bien juge!* ſo that this affair, which has ſo long kept all Europe in ſuſpence, is finally concluded."

A Cabinet meeting was ſummoned at St. James's, to conſider ſpecifically on ſome plan for the employment of the felons, whoſe numbers increaſe too much every year to render it ſafe for keeping them in England; ſeveral propoſals have been made: That of ſending them in ſmall detachments to the garriſons in the Weſt-Indies, &c. is ſaid to be reſolved on, after the plan of one of the Cabinet, who has drawn a ſcheme, regulating the quota which it is imagined might be ſent without hazard to Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, Jamaica, and all the Leeward iſlands; as alſo to the Britiſh ſettlements in Africa, in which laſt they are not deſigned to be employed as ſoldiers, as heretofore, but in another way, in the commercial and inland trade.

DUBLIN, *April* 27.

The public are cautioned againſt a new method of *ſwindling* practiſed by ſome Engliſh ſharpers in the north, who write to gentlemen to know the prices of particular articles they deal in, which requires but a few lines in anſwer, when they cut off the remainder of the paper, only reſerving the name of the merchant, which is left as his endorſement, and on the other ſide draw a bill of exchange on London or Dublin, which on the credit of ſaid indorſement, is with the greateſt eaſe negociated.

KINGSTON *(Jamaica) May* 31.

On Friday laſt, an American ſloop, laſt from Aux Cayes, and commanded by a Capt. Potter, was ſeized at St. Ann's Bay, by ---------- Papley, Eſq; Collector for that port. She is not likely to prove a very great prize, as ſhe had been in there at anchor two days before ſhe was ſeized; during which time the Captain, we are informed, had diſpoſed of the major part of her cargoe, conſiſting of lumber, fiſh, and ſome brandy.

PROVIDENCE, *(Rhode-Iſland) July* 6,

A veſſel arrived here from the Weſt-Indies, is ordered by her owners to Virginia, in conſequence of the paper emiſſion of this ſtate; which were the merchants to receive on its preſent plan, would inevitably ruin them; an abolition of the tender, a reduction of the ſum, and contracting the period of its redemption, would perhaps ſave the money from a total extinction as a currency; 'tis certain compulſative meaſures will never eſtabliſh it.

*July* 8. Tueſday laſt being the anniverſary of the commencement of the year of the independence of the United States of America, was celebrated here in a manner ſuitable to the happy occaſion.

*July* 13. It was curious, ſays a correſpondent, to go through the ſtreets of this town yeſterday, when the late Act of the General Aſſembly took place, impoſing 100l. as a fine upon every perſon who ſhould refuſe to receive the new Paper Money, for any goods he ſhould offer for ſale, or ſhould do any "*overt Act*" for depreciating of it:---One might ſee all ſorts of faces---the long face---the ſour face---the diſappointed face---the diſcontented face---the inquiſitive face---ſome wavering faces---a few determined faces---ſome leering faces---ſome wiſe faces---ſome confounded faces---but a very few pleaſant faces----All had their different feelings, and could Hogarth have been here to have drawn the picture it would be truly tragi-comical.---For the truth is, there is the greateſt ſtagnation of buſineſs ever known here in a time of peace, and no man knows whence his relief is to come.----What a bleſſing to a people is a juſt, a wiſe, and a prudent government, that every man may ſit down under his own vine and fig-tree, and have none to make him afraid!

NEW-YORK, *July* 20.

We learn that all the ſtates, except Delaware, are now repreſented in Congreſs; the important buſineſs of the nation, which has been delayed until this time, in expectation of a full repreſentation of the ſtates, will now receive a deciſion.

A letter from Liſbon mentions, "that inſurance on American bottoms has been obtained at three per cent. owing to the Portugueſe fitting out ſome veſſels to protect their trade againſt thoſe neſts of pirates from the Barbary coaſt."

*Extract of a letter from one of the beſt men in the world, and a conſtant friend of America, in London, to a correſpondent in Boſton.*

"I fear as you do, that we have entertained too high expectations from the American revolution. There are however, among many diſcouraging circumſtances, ſome that are very encouraging. I have been lately charmed with a declaration of the Legiſlature of Virginia, on the ſubject of intellectual and religious liberty. Mr. Jefferſon has lately been in London, and I admire his wiſdom and liberality. The influence of ſuch men, as the *Adams's, Franklin, Jay, Bowden*, &c. &c. cannot but produce the happieſt effects.

"Our meaſures are becoming more and more *hoſtile* to the trade of America. *This*, though the worſt of policy in *us*, may prove a great advantage to the United States, by checking their rage for foreign finery, and leading them to ſeek *true independence*, by ſupplying their wants within themſelves. When will the world ſee a people ſo wiſe as to prefer *real* to *artificial* wealth; ſimplicity of manners to the refinements of luxury, and a well-guarded internal happineſs, to the ſplendor of commerce, arts, arms and dominion?

"I ſhall take care to convey your letters to the ſociety for conſtitutional information. *Dr. Jebb* is dead, and by his death this world has loſt one of the beſt men that ever lived. The letter directed to him I ſhall convey to his ſorrowful widow."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 26.

Advices from Liſbon, dated the 9th of March, ſay, "The divers ſtill continune with the greateſt alacrity and ſucceſs to recover the treaſure from the wreck of the Spaniſh ſhip at Peniche. On the 7th of this month a young Neapolitan mariner, of 23 years of age, was engaged in the above ſervice, and proves to be a moſt courageous ſwimmer and diver; he alone, in a very ſhort time after he began his buſineſs at Peniche, ſaved treaſure to the amount of one million and half of piaſtres, and of courſe had the moſt advantageous offers to engage him to ſtay till all was ſaved; and he is in conſequence to have, beſides large daily pay and good keeping, a half per cent. on all the treaſure he may ſave.----Thus this young man will moſt probably ſoon make a handſome fortune, and which indeed his courage and ſkill entitles him to."

The legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland have appointed Jabez Bowen, eſquire, and colonel Samuel Ward, commiſſioners; who in a convention of ſuch commiſſioners as have been, or may be appointed by the other ſtates in the Union, are "to take into conſideration the trade of the United States, to examine the relative ſituation and trade of the ſaid ſtates, to conſider how far an uniform ſyſtem in their commercial regulations may be neceſſary to their common intereſt, and their permanent harmony, and to report to the ſeveral ſtates ſuch an act relative to this great object, as when unanimouſly ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congreſs aſſembled effectually to provide for the ſame.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Weſtern Country, dated on the waters of the Shanangoe, June* 25, 1786.

"The heavy rains and high freſhes about the latter end of May prevented our waggon getting to Pittſburgh as ſoon as I expected, by at leaſt two weeks, which retarded our buſineſs---however, we began to extend the line on Monday laſt, and are going on with the buſineſs without interruption.

"On my arrival at Pittſburgh the report of the hoſtile diſpoſition of the Indians, appeared not only unfavourable but dangerous for us to proceed to buſineſs. I found a number of Indians of different nations aſſembled there; and after ſome days enquiry and deliberation, I got an interpreter to inform them, that I wiſhed to talk with their principal Indians---the next day I was informed that two chiefs and ſeveral men of them were then waiting my pleaſure, to hold a council. I then explained the buſineſs I was ſent on by the great men of Pennſylvania, and requeſted them to tell me candidly whether their nations had any objections to our running the boundary lines of the ſtate. They informed me that they had no objection, and that the Indians were diſpoſed to peace, and the two chiefs and four of the men would follow us, and aſſiſt us with meat, &c.---Since our arrival in the woods we have met with eighteen Indians, in different

parties, hunting---they alſo inform us, that we need not be under any apprehenſions of danger from the Indians.----You will no doubt be ſurpriſed to find my account, of the diſpoſition of the Indians, ſo different from the common report; but a further confirmation that they have no intentions of going to war with us at preſent is, their induſtry in planting Indian corn on the Shanangoe, French creek ſettlements, &c. ſo convenient to our ſettlements: Alſo, they are diſperſed all over this country in ſmall hunting parties, and diſcover a ſociable, friendly diſpoſition to our people, wherever they meet them, which would not be the caſe did they intend to commit hoſtilities."

*Extract of a letter from Cowes (Iſle of Wight) May 4.*

"The Pigou, Sutton, from Charleſton, with rice, is now diſcharging her cargo at this port, in order to clean and ſhift it; this is the firſt of the kind ſince the Carolina trade left this place, which is about eleven years ago."

The Shelburne packet, Capt. Bull, which ſailed from New-York in March laſt, was not arrived at Falmouth when the June packet came away, nor had any accounts been received of her ſafety; ſo that it is feared ſhe has foundered at ſea. She had ſpecie on board to the amount of 35,000l. ſterling.

His Britannic Majeſty's packet Portland, Sampſon Spargo, Eſquire, commander, will ſail with the mail from New York, for Falmouth, on Wedneſday, the 2d of Auguſt next.

The act of the ſtate of New-York, granting the continental impoſt, having been referred to a committee of Congreſs, the committee, after making a number of remarks on the act, ſubmit a reſolution, purporting, that the act ſo eſſentially varies from the ſyſtem of impoſt recommended by Congreſs in April 1783, that it cannot be conſidered as a compliance with the ſame. The report of the committee was under the conſideration of Congreſs on the firſt inſtant.

At a meeting of the *American Philoſophical Society*, in one of the chambers of the Univerſity, on the 21ſt inſtant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Members of the ſaid Society.

Honorable Robert Morris, Eſquire.
Jonathan Hoge, Eſquire, member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania.
George Clymer, Eſquire, member of the General Aſſembly.
William Temple Franklin, Eſquire.
Mr. Samuel Vaughan, junr.
Reverend John Andrews, D. D. principal of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Academy.
Mr. Charles W. Peale,
Mr. Robert Edge Pine.
Dr. Benjamin Duffield.
Dr. John Morris.
William Rawle, Eſquire.
Le Duke de Rochefoucault, of the Academy of Sciences.
Monſ. le Marquis de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences.
Monſ. Le Roy, member of the Academy.
Abbe Soulavie.
Dr. Ingenhauſz, of Vienna, Phyſician to the Emperor.
Monſ. Gaſtellier, Doctor of Phyſic at Montargis, member of ſeveral Academies.
Monſ. Grivel, author of ſeveral works.
Monſ. Charles, Lecturer in Experimental Philoſophy, and one of the firſt Æronauts.
Monſ. Cabanis, a Phyſician.
Monſ. le Veillard.
Monſ. Hubert Gerbier, Doctor of Phyſic, in the ſervice of Monſieur the King's brother.
Monſ. Feutry, a Mechanician, and writer on various ſubjects.
Torenz Crell, M. D. of Helmſtead in Brunſwick, member of moſt European Academies.
Count de Caſhlione, Knight of the order of St. Stephen, Milan; now in Philadelphia.
Dr. Noel, of Paris,
Le Chevalier Gronchon, of Paris.
Richard Kirwan, Eſquire, F. R. S. of London.
Mr. John Whitehurſt, F. R. S. of London.
Mr. Benjamin Vaughan, of Jeffery-ſquare, London.
Dr. James Beattie, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Aberdeen.
Dr. Thomas Percival, ) of Manchester.
Dr. Thomas Henry, )
Reverend Charles H. Wharton, D. D. of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware State.

Thoſe Members who are reſident in this city, are requeſted to ſend to the Treaſurer, Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire, for their certificates, which will be ready to be delivered by Monday next.

*In the American Philoſophical Society, July 21ſt.*

On motion.---It is propoſed to ſell the ſociety's lot of ground in Arch-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of forwarding the building now begun in Fifth-ſtreet, for the uſe of this ſociety: this is referred to the conſideration of the next meeting. Mean while,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to receive propoſals from perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe the ſaid lot.

Ordered, That Samuel Vaughan, Francis Hopkinſon, and Samuel Miles, Eſquires, be the committee for that purpoſe.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
SAMUEL MAGAW, Secretary.

Any perſon diſpoſed to treat reſpecting the purchaſe of the abovementioned lot, is requeſted to apply to any one of the committee.

The lot is on Arch-ſtreet, next to Mr. Rittenhouſe's obſervatory-----is 40 feet front upon Arch-ſtreet, and 306 feet deep, to Cherry-alley.

Sunday died in this city, Mr. Hugh Roberts, in the 83d year of his age.

Lately died at New-London in Connecticut, Mr. Samuel Swaddle, aged 102 years.

On Saturday, the 15th inſtant, were executed at Burlington, purſuant to their ſentence, Felix Hammel and William Mulone, for robbing and cutting off the right hand of William Tyrrel, near Mount-holly.

As the ſeaſon for making a jelly of black-berries is approaching, it may be proper to communicate the following account of its very remarkable efficacy in that dreadful diſorder the gravel and ſtone:---A gentleman, who for many years was afflicted with this terrible complaint, was perſuaded to take every night going to bed the quantity of a large nutmeg of this pleaſant medicine: the effects of which was, that the ſtone was broken in pieces, and voided in granuels, ſome of them nearly the ſize of pepper-corns, manifeſtly appearing to be portions of a much larger ſubſtance. The gentleman, though more then four-ſcore, is now enabled to diſcharge theſe ſtony particles without much difficulty, and finds no other inconvenience than a frequent irritation to make water.----To make the jelly, take black-berries, before they are quite ripe, when turned red, pick them and put them in a pot, tie them up cloſe, and put them in a kettle of water; let them ſtand over a fire till they are reduced to a pulp, then ſtrain them, and to a pint of juice put a pound of powdered ſugar; boil it to a jelly and put it up for uſe.

Northumberland county, July 5th, 1786.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of American independence; the inhabitants of the towns of Sunbury and Northumberland, and the country adjacent, aſſembled on the point of the iſland, at the confluence of the two great branches of Suſquehanna, in view of both towns, where they dined together on an elegant cold collation prepared for the day. Col. JOHN BULL was unanimouſly placed upon the Wheat-Sack; and the following patriotic toaſts were drank, under a well-conducted and lively diſcharge of cannon. Every foreign conſideration being laid aſide, they all united in happy harmony to ſwell the triumphant ſong in grateful commemoration of that day which fixed the liberties of America for ever.

1. Our Glorious Independence.
2. The Honorable the Congreſs of the United States of America.
3. The King and Queen of France.
4. Our illuſtrious Patriot and Hero, the Friend of Mankind, Liberty and Laws, His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON.
5. The Memory of thoſe Heroes who have fallen in the mighty conteſt for American Freedom and Glory.
6. The Philoſopher and Statesman His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. Preſident of the State of Pennſylvania.

*Eripuit cælo fulmen ſceptrumque Tyrannis.*

7. The Society of the Cincinnati.
8. The Miniſters Plenipotentiary of America.
9. The Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
10. The American Allies.
11. May the United States be as proſperous in Peace, as they were ſucceſsful in War.
12. May America be governed by thoſe who *dare* be honeſt in the worſt of times.
13. The illuſtrious *living* Patriots who have glorioufly aſſiſted with their Heads, their Hearts or their Hands, in building up the ASTONISHING FABRIC of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

## *EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the* TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

*THURSDAY, April 6, 1786. A. M.*

The report of the committee, read March 25th, on the petition of Alexander M'Clean, was read the ſecond time, and adopted as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of Alexander M'Clean, as alſo the letter from the Surveyor-General relative to the ſaid petition, report----

That they have attended to the ſaid petition and letter, and the ſum of fifty-nine pounds and four ſhillings for ſurveying the reſerved tracts of ſix thouſand acres, charged by ſaid Alexander M'Clean, is ſomewhat leſs than what is allowed by law for ſurveying an equal quantity in the depreciation land, and the ſervice appears to be compleat in itſelf.

Your committee are alſo of opinion, that as the petitioner performed the ſervice in running the northern boundary and meridian line by the expreſs orders of the Surveyor General, and as the running thoſe lines appears to have been neceſſary to fix the boundary of the diſtricts of the depreciation land, and no proviſion being made by law for the payment of the petitioner, and it appears to your committee, by the charge of the ſaid Mr. M'Clean, that he ſpent twenty-four days in performing ſaid ſervice,

Your committee offer the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That  per day be allowed him for running ſaid line, and that fifty-nine pounds four ſhillings be allowed him for ſurveying, draughting and returning the ſix thouſand acres for the uſe of the ſtate; and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to authoriſe the Supreme Executive Council to draw on the ſtate treaſurer in favour of Alexander M'Clean for the ſum aforeſaid, as a compenſation for the above ſervice.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Watts, Rittenhouſe and Smilie, be the committee for the purpoſes contained in the foregoing reſolution.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the city of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act for the preſent relief and future endowment of Dickinſon College, in the borough of Carliſle, and county of Cumberland, in this ſtate, and for reſerving part of the unappropriated lands belonging to the ſtate, as a fund for the endowment of public ſchools, agreeably to the forty-fourth ſection of the conſtitution of this commonwealth," was read the third time; and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until half paſt three o'clock, P. M.

*Eodem Die.* P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from Joſeph Gardner was read, praying to be appointed Regiſter of Wills, &c. and Recorder of Deeds for the county of Cheſter. Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read April 3d, on the petition of William Tharp, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

The committee, to whom was referred the letter from the Chairman of the Honorable Congreſs, with its encloſures, made by their Chairman a verbal report, viz.

That they have fully conſidered the matters referred to them, and are unanimouſly of opinion, that this Houſe ſhould, upon the preſent occaſion, act conſiſtently with the conduct of former Aſſemblies in ſupport of fœderal meaſures, and the recommendations of Congreſs of April 18th, 1783, for eſtabliſhing a general impoſt and ſupplementary funds for twenty-five years, for the payment of the principal and intereſt of the foreign and domeſtic debts due by the United States: Therefore,

The committee are unanimouſly of opinion, that the bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for levying a duty on certain enumerated articles, and an impoſt of five per centum, &c." be forthwith enacted into a law, as a full compliance, on the part of Pennſylvania, with the fœderal ſyſtem of finance, propoſed in the ſaid requiſition of Congreſs by their act of April 18th, 1783.

The bill, entituled "An Act for dividing Mulberry ward, in the city of Philadelphia, into two ſeparate wards, was read the the third time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe this forenoon, reported a bill, entituled "An Act to alter and amend an act, entituled "An Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this ſtate, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them," which was read the firſt time, and Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe this forenoon, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for recompenſing Alexander M'Clean, Eſquire, for ſundry public ſervices done by him in ſurveys made on the lands within this ſtate, on the northweſt ſide of the river Ohio, which was read the firſt time, and Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read April 3d, on the petition of Corporal John Shaw, was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the caſe of Corporal John Shaw, recommended by the Supreme Executive Council, report----

That having beſtowed the proper conſideration on the meſſage of Council, and the certificates accompanying it, they are of opinion, that the ſaid Shaw being diſabled in the public ſervice, he ought to be relieved by the public bounty; but as that bounty is limited by the terms of the ſubſiſting laws to ſoldiers of the late fœderal army, and to militia men of this ſtate, in neither of which capacities he is entituled to claim, ſome new legiſlative proviſion becomes neceſſary for his relief, and which ought in reaſon to extend to all ſuch as are or may be in ſimilar circumſtances.

They therefore recommend the following reſolution:

That a committee be appointed to bring in a ſupplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the relief of officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen, who in the courſe of the late war have been wounded or otherwiſe diſabled in the ſervice of this ſtate, or of the United States, in order to extend the ſame relief to officers and ſoldiers of any troops, which have or may be raiſed for the ſervice of the ſtate ſince the late war.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Clymer, Creigh and Todd, be a committee, for the purpoſes contained in the foregoing reſolution.

The bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for levying a duty on certain enumerated articles, and an impoſt of five per centum ad valorem, &c. &c." was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act to regulate the fiſheries in the rivers Delaware and Lehigh, and for the preſervation of the fiſh in the ſaid rivers;" and having fully debated the ſame by paragraphs,

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

On motion, Ordered, That Griffith Evans have leave to withdraw his petition preſented April 4th.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

*FRIDAY, April 7, 1786. A. M.*

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A letter from John Hannum, Eſq; member of this Houſe, was read, praying leave to reſign his ſeat; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That his reſignation be accepted.

On motion, Ordered, That the member who preſented the petition of Jonathan Morris, jun. April 4th, have leave to withdraw the ſame.

The committee of accounts made report, which was read, and Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from John Hannum was read, praying to be appointed Regiſter of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, for the county of Cheſter. Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Houſe proceeded to the election of a Regiſter of Wills and for granting Letters of Adminiſtration, and Recorder of Deeds, for the county of Cheſter, in the place of the late John Beaton, Eſq; deceaſed, and the ballots being taken, it appeared that Perſifor Frazer, Eſquire, was duly elected.

The bill, entituled "An Act for recompenſing Alexander M'Clean, Eſquire, for ſundry public ſervices done by him in ſurveys made on the lands within this ſtate, on the northweſt ſide of the river Ohio," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The report of the committee, read April 6th, on the petition of Edward Stiles, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

An addreſs and memorial from the committee of Manufacturers and Mechanics, in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, was read, ſuggeſting divers alterations in the bill, entituled "An Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this ſtate, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them."

Ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]


On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

A SILVER WATCH STOLEN.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Heidelberg townſhip, Berks county, an old SILVER WATCH, made for a repeater, but has the repeating works taken away, the inſide caſe is ſilver, maker's name (Berry) of London; on the inſide caſe the letters R. M. are engraved in a cypher, and on the out-ſide caſe W. C. likewiſe in a cypher. Whoever returns ſaid watch to the Printers hereof, or to John Keims, watchmaker, in the borough of Reading, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Reading, July 13, 1786. WILLIAM CATHERS.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 2d of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, between Pine and Cedar (or South) ſtreet, and oppoſite to Lombard-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Front-ſtreet 17 feet, and in length or depth 61 feet; bounded northward by a public alley or cartway, leading from ſaid Front-ſtreet to Pine-ſtreet; eaſtward by a lot of land late of Alexander Hall; ſouthward by James Mutter's ground, and weſtward by ſaid Front-ſtreet; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 27 Spaniſh milled dollars and 18-90ths, in two equal payments yearly, the one in May, the other in September, to Samuel Powel, Eſquire. Alſo a certain yearly ground-rent of 34 Spaniſh milled dollars, or value thereof, in lawful money of Pennſylvania, charged on, and iſſuing out of a lot of land, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length 66 feet, contiguous to the lot herein before deſcribed; bounded weſtward by the ſame, ſouthward by ground of Samuel Powel, Eſq; eaſtward by Penn-ſtreet, and northward by ſaid public alley; taken in execution, and ſold as the property of David Clark, and Mary his wife, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of Auguſt next, the following Lots of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. Situate on the northeaſterly ſide of the Wiſſahiccon road, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Richard Wiſter, William Henry, Eſq; and Jacob Melcher; containing two acres and 100 perches.

No. 2. Situate in Kenſington, on the north ſide of Queen-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, containing in breadth 90 feet, and in length or depth 786 feet; bounded by the back ends of Hanover-ſtreet lots, by Prime-ſtreet, by ground allotted to Jacob Melcher, and by Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lettis Hooper, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, laſt night, a bay HORSE, about 15 and half hands high, riſing 5 years old, ſhod all round, a large white ſpot on his near eye. Alſo a new ſilver watch, with a ſilver chain, and a ſmall crack in the chryſtal. The thief is about 5 feet 10 inches high, Roman noſe, long hair tied, about 30 years of age; had on a white corded waiſtcoat and breeches, old beaver hat; took with him a new pair of red and blue trowſers, pieced at the bottom. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISRAEL REYNOLDS. ¶ July 15, 1786.

WHEREAS SUSANNAH STOCK, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board; this is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. July 26, 1786. ¶ HENRY STOCK.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by
ELEAZER OSWALD,
*(Price One Quarter of a Dollar)*

# *An* ORATION,

To commemorate the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH-AMERICA, Delivered at the Reformed Calviniſt Church, in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1786, and publiſhed at the requeſt of the *Pennſylvania Society* of the *Cincinnati*.

BY MAJOR W. JACKSON.

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## Receiver-General's Office,

JULY 18, 1786.

IN conſequence of further inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, from the Supreme Executive Council, NOTICE is hereby given: That purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." The following 36 CITY LOTS, on the north ſide of High or Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Eighth-ſtreets from Schuylkill, to wit, No. 1793 to 1828, inclusive, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day.

Conditions of Sale---Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate, on which intereſt is receivable at the treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment. The whole purchaſe money to be paid within 60 days after ſale. A plan of the above lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Rec. Gen.

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Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain frame Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate between Third and Fourth ſtreets, continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, formerly in the townſhip of Wicacoa, now called the diſtrict of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 19 feet and a half, and extending that breadth weſtward, between lot No. 31, aſſigned to Charles Maſſey and Ann his wife, and lot. No. 33, aſſigned to Samuel Maſſey and Lætitia his wife, and lot No. 35, aſſigned to Thomas Pryor; containing in length, on the north ſide thereof, 126 feet, and on the ſouth ſide 127 feet; ſubject to the yearly rent or ſum of 26 Spaniſh milled pieces of eight and 2-3 parts of a piece of eight, and to the payment of the yearly taxes thereon; taken in execution as the property of Edward Almond, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

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Philadelphia, July 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick HOUSE, and KITCHEN, and lot of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, being about 18 feet 6 inches front on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 60 feet in depth, bounded eaſtward by Capt. Park's houſe and lot, ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet, &c. this and the adjacent houſe and lot is ſubjdct to a groundrent of 9l. 10s. ſterling per annum; taken in execution, and ſold as part of the eſtate of Joſeph Falconer, late deceaſed, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

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Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituated in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and bounded on the north 83 feet by land of Chriſtopher Hood, on the eaſt 15 feet by land of Timothy Pickering, Eſq; and 3 feet by an alley, on the ſouth 80 feet by land of Peter Bonaventure D'Artois, and on the weſt 18 feet by Second-ſtreet; taken in execution, as the property of George Jeſſro, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

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Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 29th inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and bounded on the north 86 feet by land of Timothy Pickering, Eſq; on the eaſt by land of ſaid Timothy Pickering, on the ſouth 83 feet by land of George Jeſſro, and on the weſt by Second-ſtreet; taken in excution as the property of Chriſtopher Hood, and to be ſold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

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Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Jones's 18 feet alley, and bounded on the north ſide thereof 54 feet and 2 inches (alſo by a 3 feet alley) on the eaſt 18 feet and 2 inches by ------ Jones's 18 feet alley, on the ſouth 54 feet and 2 inches by land of Benjamin Smith, and on the weſt 18 feet and 1 inch by land of Peter Bonaventure D. Artois; taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Koppler, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

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TO be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 15th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock afternoon, a valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, adjoining the great road leading from Wilmington to Cheſter, ſix miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and a never-failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and ſtabling. 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 of woodland. Said plantation commands a beautiful proſpect of the river Delaware, and alſo lays very convenient for hauling mud for manure. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ JOHN BUCKLEY.

Any perſon in Philadelphia, wiſhing for information in regard to the above farm, may apply to Kaighn and Attmore.

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CAME to the plantation of JACOB JOHNSON, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Red Lion, a roan HORSE, branded D. L. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away. †

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Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet, *for the Benefit of ſundry Corporations and Societies, inſtituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Clergymen,*

The BOOK of
# COMMON PRAYER,
And ADMINISTRATION of the
SACRAMENTS,
And other
RITES and CEREMONIES,
*As reviſed and propoſed to the Uſe*
OF
## The Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

At a Convention of the ſaid CHURCH in the States of

NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, | MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

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## TO BE LETT,

PART of a HOUSE, with the uſe of the kitchen and garden, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. Enquire of he PRINTERS.

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CAME into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 8th inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, near 13 hands high, ſhod before, and branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HIBBERD.

Darby, the 6th Month 10th, 1786. ¶

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Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, July 9, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD CARVIN, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when he went away a ſhort jacket with metal buttons, a felt hat, a pair of new ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them, carried with him one ſhirt and a pair of trowſers; his hands are very full of warts: Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‖ CHARLES BOYLES.

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CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Miflin's place, near the two mile ſtone, on Germantown road, about 7 weeks ago, a brown COW, with black ſtreaks, a white face, and the top of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE DEAMER.

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## *By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.*

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed, in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour it may have been ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the Court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the ſitting of the ſaid Courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

*Reſolved*, That the ſaid Court aſſemble at the City of New-York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

*** The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to re-publiſh the above Reſolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all perſons concerned.

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## FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

## Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

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## SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Newlin and Weſt Bradford townſhips, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 9th inſtant, two native Iriſh ſervant men, who have been about ten months in the country, one of them named PATRICK ROE, a taylor by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a round faced thick well ſet fellow, of a down look and fair complexion, with ſhort dark coloured buſhy hair, has a ſlow hobbling gait, one of his ancle bones is ſomewhat larger than the other, the ſkin on the inſide of his hands is at preſent much ruffled or worn; had on an old ſhirt and pair of trowſers, both of them patched, a linen waiſtcoat, and a brown coloured cloth coatee, an old wool hat, and an old pair of ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, but will probably partake with his companion. The other named THOMAS BUTLER, about 19 or 20 years of age, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, round faced, thick and well ſet, has a great faultering in his ſpeech, and a remarkeble ſcar on the great toe of his right foot; had on, and took with him, three ſhirts of home ſpun flaxen linen, four pair of tow trowſers, ſtriped of a copperas colour, two old wool hats, and one half worn caſtor, the lining of which was looſe, a brown coatee of home ſpun cloth, with wooden buttons, and two double breaſted linſey waiſtcoats. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Eight Dollars for either of them.

July 11, 1786. CALEB PEIRCE,
¶ JOHN YOUNG.

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*Juſt publiſhed*, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet,

# *A* SERMON,

Delivered in CHRIST-CHURCH, on the 21ſt Day of *June*, 1786, at the opening of the

CONVENTION OF THE
## Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

In the ſtates of *New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia*, and *South-Carolina*.

By the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. and Rector of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia.

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## BANK of *North-America*.

*JULY* 1, 1786.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the STOCKHOLDERS, or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the tenth inſtant.

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## MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURS, of various ſizes,
FOR SALE BY
*Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,*
At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. § 6 w.

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## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 24th of June laſt, an Iriſh SERVANT MAN, named John Bohannon about 22 years of age, has dark hair, ſomewhat curled, freſh coloured, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on when he went away a dark brown cloth coat with white metal buttons, the pockets inſide, a jacket, the fore parts of which are ſtriped cotton, the hind parts linen, Nankeen breeches, a home made flax ſhirt, white cotton ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes with braſs buckles, a white wool hat, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, has loſt one of his fore upper teeth which ſhews very remarkable, it is ſuppoſed he is protected by John Armſtrong, innkeeper in Second-ſtreet below the Draw-bridge, as ſaid Armſtrong offered to buy his time after he was run away, and alſo brought ſaid ſervant to this country. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE HEPPLER,

Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, July 3d, 1786.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

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WAS taken up, on the 14th ult. by the ſubſcriber, in Straſburg townſhip, 4 miles from the Gap-Tavern, a light grey horſe, with an old ſaddle ſeated with buckſkin, and a double rein bridle; ſuppoſed to be the ſame advertiſed by John Pyewell, in the Pennſylvania Gazette. The owner is requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away.

Straſburg townſhip, JAMES KENNEY.
3d July, 1786. †

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## FISHER and ROBERTS,

At their Store, on the South ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff, have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail,

OLD Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; old Coniac Brandy; beſt Holland Gin; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fayall Wines; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Souchong Tea of the firſt Quality; Bohea Ditto; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Pepper; Ginger; Alſpice; Muſtard; Sweet Oil; Olives; Indigo; beſt Jar Raiſins; Currants; coarſe and fine Salt; Powder and Shot; double Glouceſter Cheeſe of the beſt Quality; London Porter, &c. &c. &c. ¶

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New-York, June 8, 1786.

## *FOR SALE,*

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the firſt quality; there is a ſufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to graſs; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, alſo a framed Overſeer's houſe, barn, ſtable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and ſchool, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees of James Nourſe, Eſq; deceaſed, to ſhew the premiſes, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

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ALL perſons having any demands againſt ANN STOOPS, of this city Shopkeeper, are deſired to leave their accounts with HARTSHORN and LARGE, before the 10th of next month, to entitle them to a dividend of the effects.

Seventh Month 5th, 1786.

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## *A Tan-Yard to be Rented,*

AND may be entered on immediately, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, 7 and half miles from Philadelphia, near the Merion meeting-houſe, the ſituation is very convenient for getting ſkins and hides; the yard is in good repair, and a conſiderable ſtock of bark is laid in this ſeaſon: A piece of graſs land may be had to the yard, and a family accommodated with a good dwelling-houſe. Apply to John Price near the premiſes, or Edward Price at the Bank in Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 24th, 1786. ¶

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# JOHN WOOD,

*Clock and Watch-maker,*

In Front, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, has for ſale,

AN elegant muſical ſpring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and Engliſh gold watches, ſilver ditto, aſſorted from £5, to £14, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be conſtantly ſupplied with thoſe articles very reaſonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as uſual. § 7 w.

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# *SICKLES,*

*Made by* SAMUEL WHEELER,
FOR SALE
AT *JOSEPH SERMON'S* STORE, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Chriſt-church, and at the houſe of JOHN JONES, in Front-ſtreet near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.